



The State Statistical Committee
of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Application of the GSBPM in Azerbaijan

Vahid Gurbanov, AZSTAT

JULY 2023

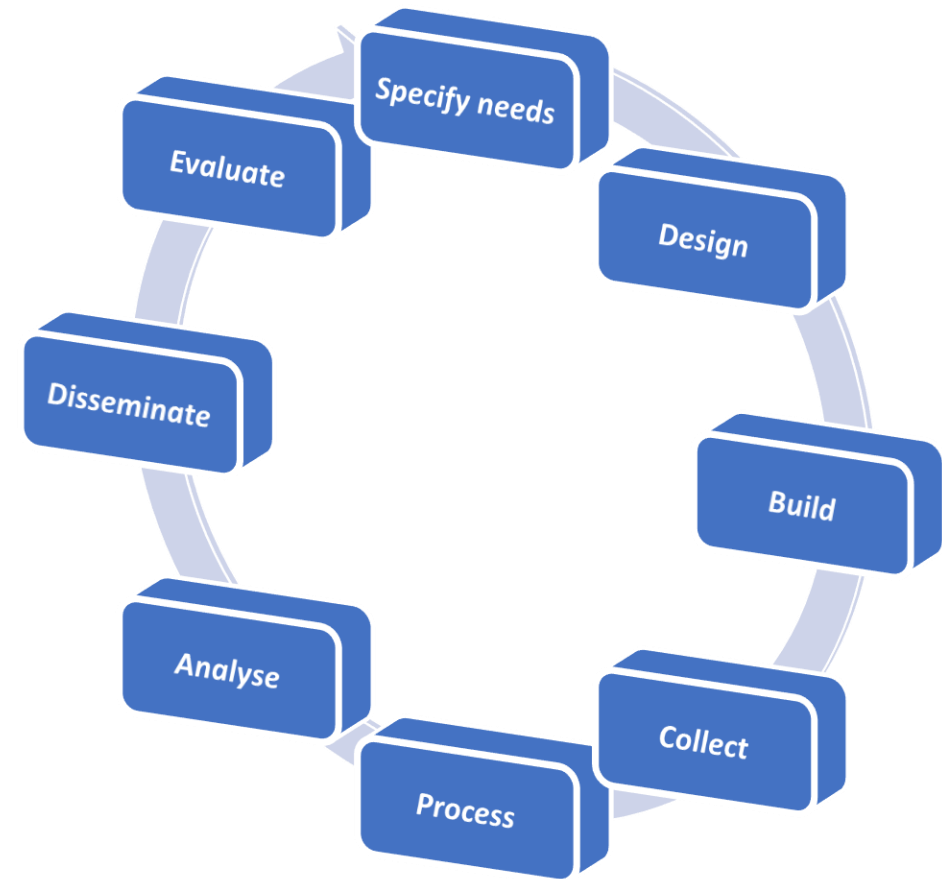
The main purpose of the application of GSBPM

One of the main goals of the official statistics is to reduce the cost of producing statistical products and to improve the quality of data. This requires :

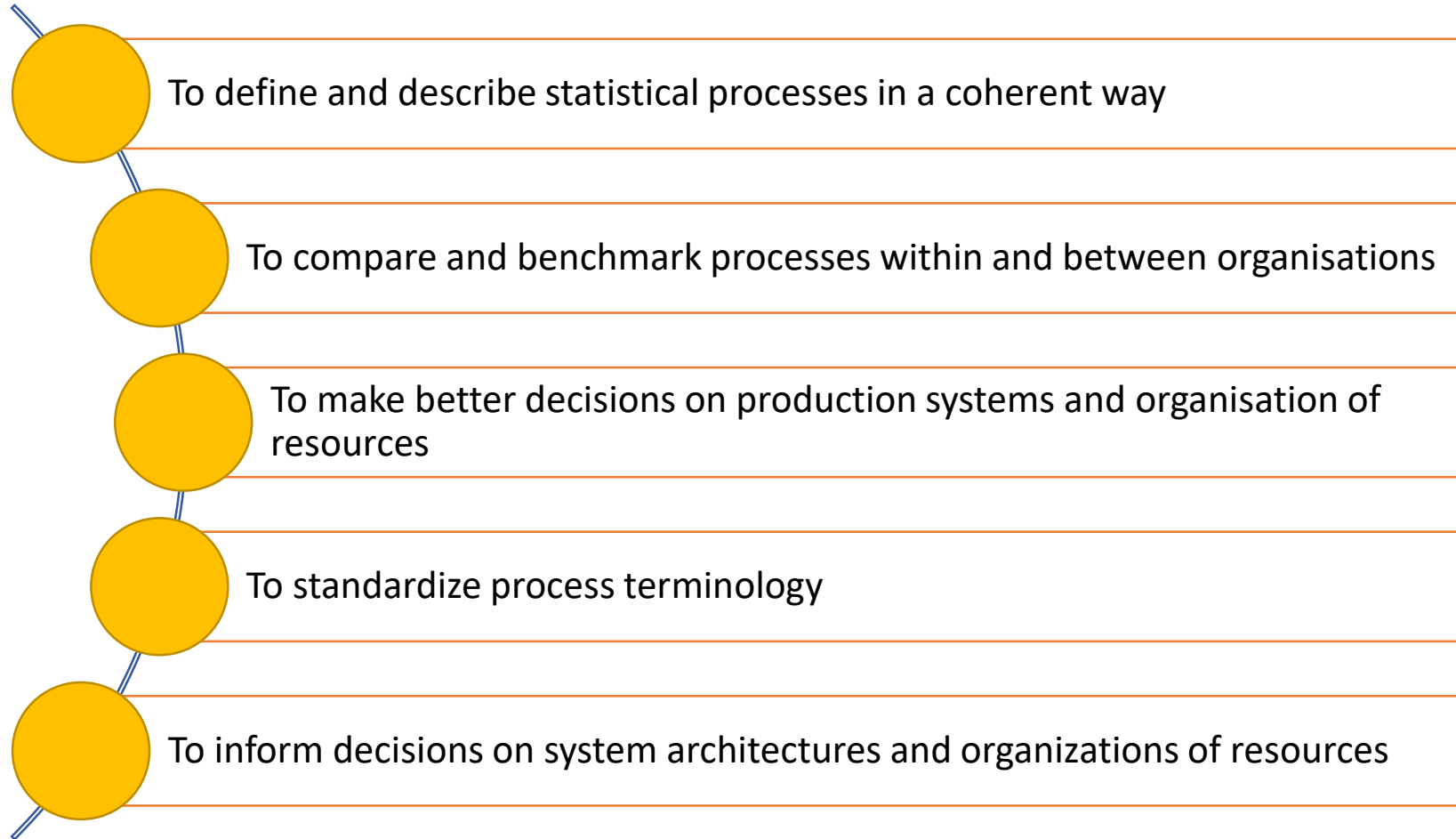
The standardization of activities

The uniformity of the production mechanism

As well as the adjustment of the work to minimize management errors



Why do we need the GSBPM?



Application of the GSBPM in Azerbaijan

- The 4th version of the GSBPM was developed jointly by UNECE, Eurostat and OECD in April 2009.

The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan prepared a national version based on this standard model.

The first edition of GSBPM consisted of 9 main processes and 47 sub-processes.



in 2012 (first edition)

Improvement of the Azerbaijani version

The national version of the GSBPM was updated.
158 sub-process was added and the second edition of the Azerbaijani version was approved.

in 2013 (second edition)

The number of phases was reduced to 8, sub-processes to 44 and the sub sub-processes to 144.

in 2015 (third edition)

As a result of the cooperation between experts from the statistical offices of Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Germany and Slovenia fourth edition of Azerbaijani version was published.

in 2017 (fourth edition)

The current model consists of 8 phases, 44 subprocesses and 110 sub sub-processes.

in 2021 (fifth edition)

The structure of national version of the model

The national version of GSBPM comprises four levels:

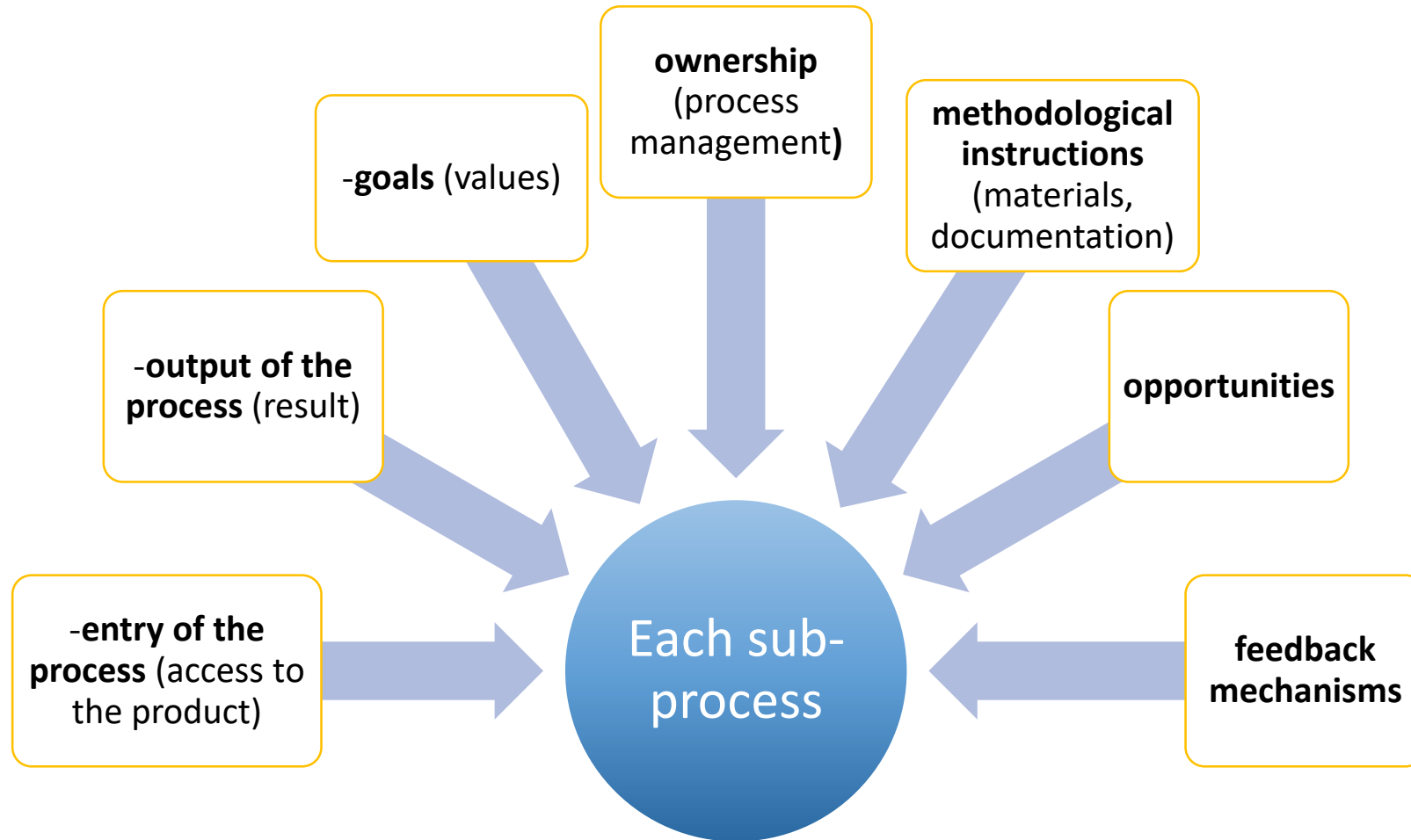
Level 0, the statistical business process (for example, census, entirely observation, selective observation, compilation, etc.);

Level 1, the eight phases of the statistical business process;

Level 2, the sub-processes within each phase;

Level 3, the sub sub-processes of each sub-process.

The structure of national version of the model



Overarching Processes

Quality management – includes quality assessment and control mechanisms

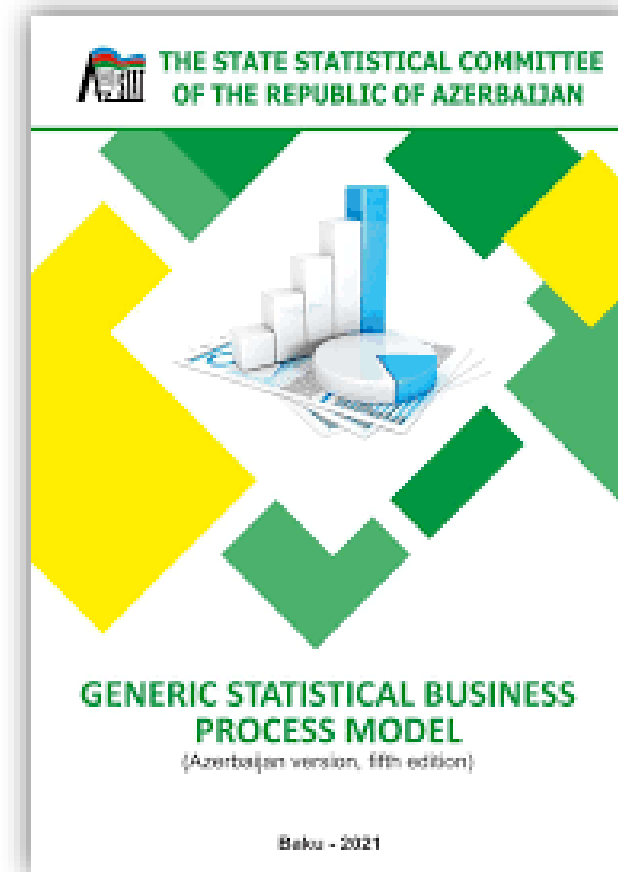
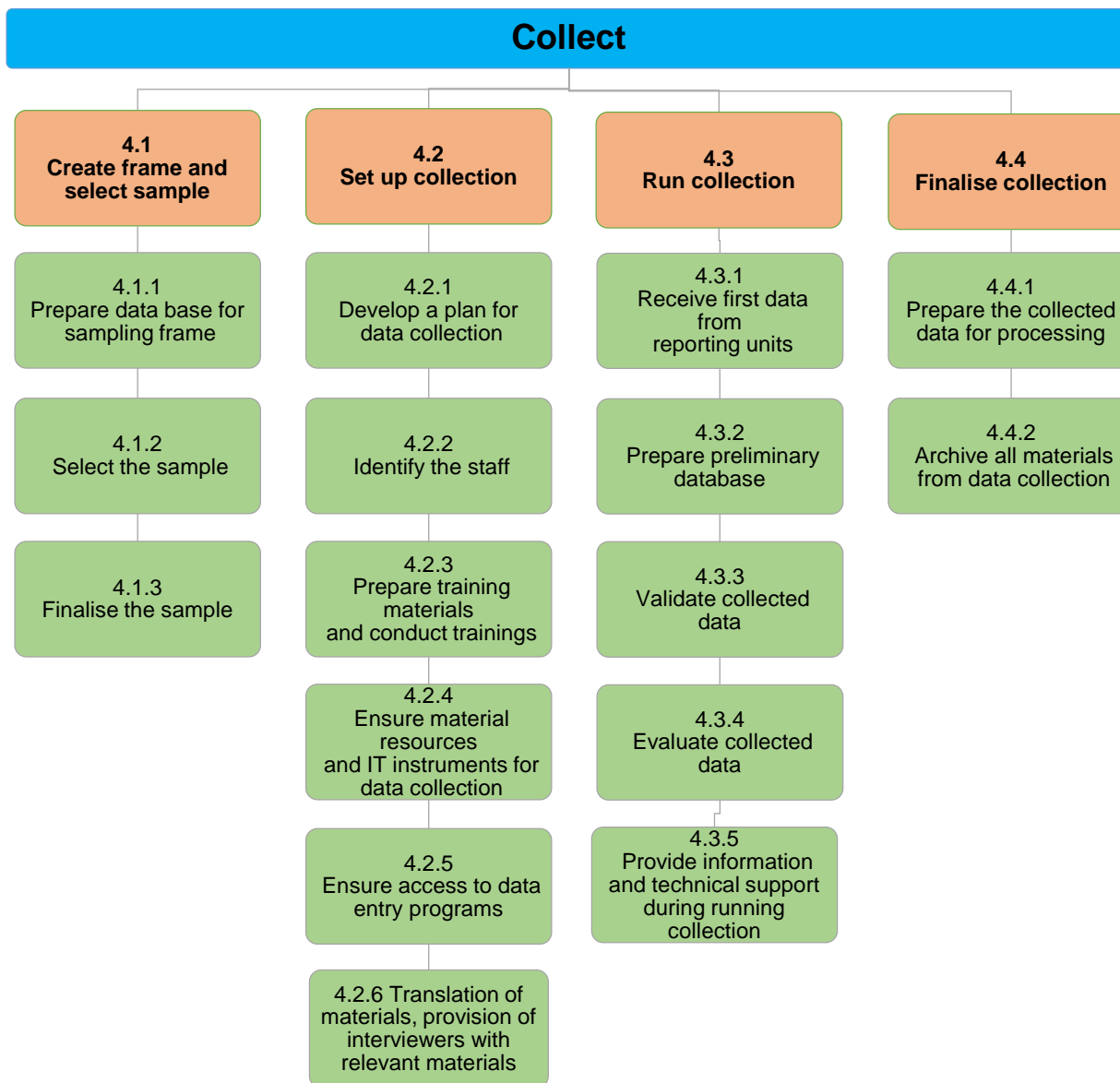
Metadata management – Metadata are created/reused and processed within each phase

Data management – includes process-independent considerations such as general data security, custodianship and ownership, data quality, archiving rules, preservation, retention and disposal

Process data management – includes activities of registering, systematising and using data about the implementation of the statistical business process

Knowledge management – ensures that statistical business processes are repeatable, mainly through the maintenance of process documentation.

Provider management – includes cross-process burden management.



https://www.stat.gov.az/menu/2/quality/en/00_2_en.pdf

4.2 Set up collection

4.2.1 Develop a plan for data collection



The survey responsible unit prepares a plan for the data collection process.

4.2.2 Identify the staff



The staffs for data collection (interviewers) are being identified.

4.2.3 Prepare training materials and conduct trainings



Training materials as instructions and methodological notes for interviewers and respondents are being prepared.

4.2.4 Ensure material resources and IT instruments for data collection



Collection materials and instruments (questionnaires, instructions, methodological notes, official letters and decrees) are being prepared.

4.2.5 Ensure access to data entry programs



Access to data entry program is ensured by providing usernames and passwords, as well as related links and instructions.

4.2.6 Translation of materials, provision of interviewers with relevant materials



If necessary, questionnaires will be translated into various foreign languages and materials will be presented to the relevant interviewers.



**Thank you for your
attention!**